

Above all else Oakland cherishes the constant and growing good will of Oakland owners. Its purpose, therefore, is to build so well that the Oakland Six will surpass in daily performance the anticipation of all who buy it.

Q Standard equipment includes four-wheel brakes, disc steel wheels, balloon tires, permanent top, Fisher Bodies, one-piece ventilating windshield on closed tops, Decco finish, centralized controls, indirectly-lighted unit instrument panel, automatic spark control. Q Glass enclosures for open cars at added cost.

Roadster \$1095; Touring \$1095; Special Roadster \$1195; Special Touring \$1195; Landau Coupe \$1295; Coupe for Four \$1495; Sedan \$1545; Landau Sedan \$1645. Prices at Factory

D. W. WILLIAMS

OAKLAND
PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

EARLY WEST VIRGINIA

BY ANDREW PRICE
In West Virginia Handbook and Manual for 1924.

When Columbus discovered America, the territory now within the boundaries of West Virginia, was inhabited by a superior race of Indians making up a nation generally referred to as the Eries. But more certainly designated to the student of history as Cat Indians, that being the distinctive animal by which they were known. As the tribes were continued by the female line only, the Indian nations were of long standing and formed enduring governments. This tribe inhabited the country from the Cumberland River to the Great Lakes, covering and controlling West Virginia, Ohio, and Western Pennsylvania. To the east was another Indian nation of about the same numerical and military strength, the Iroquois, or the Adirondians.

These Indian nations existed side by side for many generations, and the "Jeauit Relation" gives the date of the beginning of the war which wiped out the Cat Indians and gave their territory over to the Iroquois. There was a treaty between the tribes and in the year 1656, when the commissioners met to renew the treaty, a dispute arose in which an Iroquois chief was killed, and this led to retaliation so that of the thirty ambassadors who had appeared at the Seneca capital to renew the treaty of peace, but five escaped. The war was then on, and the history of the contest is meager, but enough is known to make it safe to assert that by 1671, the mountains of West Virginia had been emptied of an important and progressive race of Indians, and that the land was waste and recognized as the hunting ground of the Iroquois.

The names of the tribes living in West Virginia at the time of this great war so far as I have seen them recorded were the Mohetons, the Tutelos, and the Saponis. All disappeared at the end of the war. The Iroquois seemed to have used West Virginia as a buffer between their home territory and the powerful confederacies of the southern Indians. They maintained along the main Alleghany Mountain a military road running from New York to Georgia, with garrisons along this line of march, one of which was at Mingo Flats in Randolph County. On the west, the Ohio River was the border, well recognized and defended so that numerous towns of other Indians existed in peace and comfort on the west side of the river, and on the east side nothing but the desolation caused by the war.

It can be stated with certainty that vast tracts of land were under cultivation in West Virginia in 1655. Around Charleston fields extended for many miles. Around Lewisburg the country was treeless so that it was known as the savannahs. George Washington took up many miles of river frontage on the Kanawha River, and advertised it as being ready for the scythe. All over the State, a hundred years after, were to be found the old fields of a former civilization.

The Indians of the day and time of Powhatan and Pocahontas were a superior race of people. During untold generations they had developed and fashioned a wisdom of their own and their ideas of justice, good government, social virtues, honesty, and general probity were well developed and much to be esteemed. In spite of all that the scoffers say, the Indians as depicted by J. Fenimore Cooper were true to Indian life before they, the Indians, were contaminated and spoiled by vices introduced by the white people.

In the year 1671, in the reign of Charles II, the Governor of Virginia directed Col. Abraham Wood, who had explored the western waters as early as 1654, in an informal way, to send an expedition into what we know as the Mississippi Valley, and take it into possession in the name of the King. This Wood was the founder of Petersburg, Virginia, first called Wood, and gave his name to the New-Kanawha River, which was called Wood River for about a hundred years. Old Wood River is the same as New Kanawha River, and must have been described that way in the transition period.

Wood sent the expedition forward under the charge of Thomas Batts, Thomas Woods, and Robert Fallam. Thomas Wood fell sick of dysentery and died. The other two reached the falls of the Kanawha, in Fayette county, and went on some miles and established to their satisfaction that the river was like the James River and that it ebbed and flowed. They took it for granted that they had reached a point that the tides of the Indian Ocean affected, for that was an academic fact in those days, that ten days' journey in those days would take a traveler from the shore of the Atlantic Ocean to the shore of the Indian Ocean. It is a fair conjecture forced home after reading a lot of involved history that the Great Lakes had much to do with this erroneous impression as to the Indian Ocean.

At or near the Kanawha Falls, Batts and Fallam, with due ceremony, marked four trees. The royal insignia was inscribed, and they took possession of the Mississippi Valley with these words: "Long live Charles the Second by the grace of God King of England, Scotland, France, Ireland and Virginia, and of all the Territories thereto belonging. Defender of the faith, etc." And this is the only title except that of conquest by which the United States holds the Mississippi Valley. This title dates from the 17th day of September, 1671. The same summer on June 14th, 1671, at the rapids in the center of the Great Lake system, French explorers staged an elaborate ceremony taking possession of all the land from sea to sea for Louis, Fourteenth of France. Under this planting the names of Frontenac, Joliet, Marquette, and La Salle grew into imperishable fame. Batts and Fallam are not so rewarded. And yet the Batts and Fallam title was all the English speaking race could urge in justification of the sixty years of war from the firing of the first gun

by a Virginian at Fort Necessity to the battle of Waterloo, and the Batts and Fallam title prevailed.

Thackeray states the case succinctly in "The Virginians": "It was strange that in a savage forest, a young Virginian officer should die a shot and waken up a war which was to last for sixty years, which was to cover his own country and pass into Europe, to cost France her American colonies, to sever England's from her, and create the Great Western Republic; to rage over the Old World when extinguished in the New; and of all the myriads engaged in the vast contest, to leave the prize of the greatest fame with him who struck the first blow."

By rights the Falls of the Kanawha should rank with Jamestown and Plymouth Rock as a place of historic interest. But instead of making much of this fact, a few modern writers have been permitted to cast a cloud on the title by saying that Batts and Fallam did not reach the Kanawha River at the Falls, though all the writers say that they did. The doubters say that they reached a point on the Virginia and West Virginia line. I do not have space to go into that question at length but I can assure you that the evidence of the journal of the explorers accompanied by a knowledge of the country establishes the fact that they did reach the Falls of the Kanawha beyond all reasonable doubt. The explorers estimated that they went three hundred and sixty eight miles west from Petersburg, Virginia. This is rejected by the modern school of writers, but it is a reasonable estimate when it is considered that they road horseback over good Indian roads the whole way. There never was any lack of a road for the early pioneers to travel through this country. The danger lay in the hostility of the Indians to trespassers.

It will be noted that in the proclamation the only name given to the new world, so far as the king was concerned, was Virginia. Having asserted a right to the country of the western waters, it was many generations before any general scheme of colonization was undertaken, and when it did come it was unlawful and irregular.

The Iroquois made a treaty with the Dutch in New York in 1617, which was continued by the British, and remained unbroken so far as the government in London was concerned until the year 1775, and then only because the Indians did not recognize the independence of America. By this treaty, in a general way, the Indians were supreme on the western slope of the Alleghany, and the white people on the eastern slope. This amicable relation continued longer than the present age of the United States. The Iroquois lived in houses of elegant construction, and their farm lands, gardens, and orchards compared favorably with those of the white settlers. And they were under a stable form of government. Their legislative body compared in dignity with that of a civilized country. England maintained an ambassador at the seat of this admirable Indian government. Cooper did not paint their virtues and accomplishments too high. And these Indians were jealous of any invasion beyond the heights of land.

In the year 1748, Fairfax arrived in Virginia, the heir of the Northern Neck, that is, all the land between the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers. Soon afterwards he settled in the Valley of Virginia, and it is a question of whether some of his tenants or grantees antedated the recorded habitation of Jacob Marlin in 1749 on Greenbrier River, where the town of Marlinton is located. Anyway, it seems to be practically certain that Jacob Marlin and Stephen Sewell, his companion, were the first white settlers west of the mountains in what is West Virginia soil.

This brings this condensed statement up to the time that has been so graphically termed by Roosevelt as the fixing of the west, when the line fixed and maintained so long by the treaties with the Indians was disregarded by the hardy adventurer. And yet the first invasion was under the form of law.

John Lewis and Benjamin Borden, in 1738 was granted the right to take 500,000 acres of land anywhere on the waters of the James and Shenandoah Rivers conditioned upon the settling of one hundred families in ten years. This was accomplished by employing the sailing ship of Capt. James Patton who crossed and returned with twenty-five loads of Scotch-Irish Presbyterian immigrants, all of whom reported to Lewis, near Staunton, and whose descendants form a distinct branch of the Scotch-Irish of America.

Later John Lewis obtained for the Greenbrier Company the right to locate 100,000 acres on the Greenbrier River. This permission could only have been given on the theory that the Greenbrier River flowed into the Atlantic Ocean. On this grant surveys were made in the year 1751, unlawfully and irregularly on the western waters. The French and Indian war breaking out prevented these surveys from progressing into grants, and in 1763, the king issued a proclamation requiring all who had made settlement on the western waters to return to the eastern waters and requiring all surveyors to desist from further work, on the ground that the land belonged to the Indians.

The student of history will search in vain for an instance of a single settler being moved by this royal proclamation. The spirit of liberty was already in the air. The titles based upon the surveys ripened into grants some thirty years later when the Revolutionary war had been fought and these land questions played an important part in the momentous decision to engage in a war with the mother country to gain independence. George Washington was a constant visitor in the home of the Lewis family. He looked up to and was trained by Gen. Andrew Lewis. We all like to think that the strong traits of character of George Washington was developed in the mountains, and not in the fashionable and effete tide-water country.

Certainly he had his boyhood friends in mind when he said: "Give

The Chew that Cheers

More punch than a pipe. Fine for fatigue and indigestion—good for teeth and gums.

Over 250 Million Packages Sold in a Single Year

Unvaryingly blended—flavored with the purest ingredients, all seams and fragments removed. 10c is flattered every time it meets a package.

Continental Company



\$3,000.00

worth of Monument must be sold in the next two weeks.

Marlinton Marble Works
Marlinton, W. Va.

How to Make Money!



PAINT FACTS
They are simply adding Linseed Oil to L & M Semi-Paste Paint—Quickly done. Saves you Money.

Illustration describes how to make BEST—PURE—PAINT For \$2.82 a Gallon

L & M SEMI-PASTE PAINT is White Lead and Costly White Zinc to assure longest years of wear, as proven by 60 years of utmost satisfactory use.

LEAST COST—because in Semi-Paste form, and therefore you mix 3 quarts of Linseed Oil into each gallon, and so make 1 1/4 gallons of Pure Paint for \$2.82 per gallon.

GUARANTEE—Use a gallon out of any you buy, and if not perfectly satisfactory the remainder can be returned without payment being made for the one gallon used.

FOR SALE BY

W. J. Killingsworth

MARLINTON.

WEST VIRGINIA

New Grocery Firm

On November 1, we become owners of the McCoys Grocery Store, we will continue business under the firm name of

Thomas & Thomas

We will conduct a first class grocery in every particular and ask a fair share of your patronage.

Careful attention to phone orders, and prompt delivered.

A. E. THOMAS
H. G. THOMAS

me but a banner and let me place vt upon the mountains of West Augusta, and I will rally around me men who will lift my bleeding country from the dust and set her free!"

In the year 1768, the encroachments on the lands that the Iroquois had won by war had become so great, that the Indians themselves entered into a treaty by which they ceded to the King of England all the land between the Alleghany, Mountains and the Ohio in a vain endeavor to keep back the steady tide of settlers from the Colony of Virginia. But the Revolutionary War adjudicated all claims to West Virginia land held by either the Indian nation or the King of England, and after the War Washington entered into a treaty with the Iroquois under which they now live and prosper. One of the symbols made a part of the treaty is a belt of beads on which two rows of wampum running the whole length, side by side, which is the sign that the two nations are to exist side by side and never to mingle.

I have tried to give a few of the salient facts in the development of West Virginia up to the date of the first records. First a country where Indian farmers lived in peace and comfort. Second, the period when the territory was kept as a hunting ground for the Iroquois. Third,

when a body of hand picked Scotch-Irish were settled in the mountains, after the manner of the Israelites in the land of Canaan. It was against this sturdy band of pioneers that the German immigration from Pennsylvania stopped on its southern march. And from this beginning the pioneers spread to the Ohio River and through Kentucky. The Indians warred against them for over thirty years—the border warfare—the bloodiest history of Indian war in the annals of America.

Town Tax Notice

The tax tickets of the Town of Marlinton are now ready for collection. On all tickets paid in full or before the 30th day of November, 1924, a discount of two and a half percent (2 1/2%) will be allowed. Interest at the rate of ten percent per annum will be charged on tickets after the first of January, 1925.

FRANK P. KING, Sergeant,
Town of Marlinton, W. Va.

DOGS LOST

2 beagle hounds black and white spotted. Both pups about 2 1/2 years old. H. E. Hiner, Marlinton, W. Va.

Come To The Watch Shop

Free---

With every Dollar Purchase, from now on, from us you will get one chance on a \$50 Ladies Watch to be given A W A Y FREE on the 24th of Dec.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN

We want to inform you that Xmas is fast approaching and we are putting forth every effort available by picking the market of the latest styles in Jewelry for our fall and Xmas trade, such as Ladies and Gents watches, Pearls, Mesh and beaded bags, ladies and gents Parker Duette acts, Duofolds and Wald sets, Toilet and manicure sets, Cut glass and China ware.

We invite you to call, and let us show you the latest.

Our work in our Repair Department is fully guaranteed. Come in. We enjoy showing you even if you don't buy.

The Watch Shop, Jewelers
Cass, West Virginia
F. A. WOODDELL and R. P. HANNAH



Oils 'em all!

OUR 500 makes of motor have been successfully oiled by one or other of the three consistencies of "Standard" Polarine, the quality oils. Consult your dealer's chart, then insist on seeing the name on can or tank.

"STANDARD" Polarine Motor Oils

Building Material

Yellow pine, floor and ceiling, poplar siding, casings and trimmings for inside and out. Door and window frames made to order, also dimension work.

R. S. JORDAN,
Marlinton, W. Va.

FOR SALE

9 acres of land, new four room house and necessary outbuilding. The whole nine acres improved. Two acres in orchard with a good variety of bearing fruit trees.

ALLEN SITES,
Stony Bottom, W. Va.

ESTRAY

There is one ewe and one lamb on my place at Hosterman, have been here since last of April. Owner can have property by paying cost of keeping and advertising.

Cora E. Collins
Hosterman, W. Va.

TURKEYS

I have a few Gold Back Bronze Turkeys for sale left yet. My flock is headed this year by champion a Mammoth Bronze tom to go away by November 20th. Toms \$10, hens \$8.

Geo. L. Clark
Hillsboro, W. Va.

DR. H. C. SOLTER

desires to announce that he is equipped to give the Chlorine treatment for common colds, bronchitis and all catarrhal conditions affecting the respiratory tract including influenza and whooping cough. At the Marlinton Hospital.

NO TRESPASSING

All persons are notified not to trespass on the lands of the undersigned in any way, especially by hunting or passing through.

J. E. Kee
Marlinton, W. Va.

FIDUCIARY NOTICE

The following accounts are before me for settlement:

Ligon Price, administrator of Mary A. Price.

Ligon Price, guardian of Mary Margaret Price.

Given under my hand this 16th day of October, 1924

T. S. McNEEL,
Commissioner of Accounts.

NOTICE

On Oct. 14, 1924 one, two year old black heifer followed me to D. W. Kiser's in Crabbottom, no mark. Owner can have same by identifying her, paying for keeping and advertising. If not called for by Dec. 4 she will be sold. Apply to

D. W. Kiser
Hightown, Va.

THANKS TO VOTERS

I desire to express through your paper my sincere appreciation of the very kindly manner in which the people treated me in the election last Tuesday.

I will not forget you.
Geo. A. C. Auldridge
Onoto, W. Va.

To the Voters of Pocahontas County: I desire to thank my many friends for their wonderful support during my campaign. I am grateful to the young people, both Democrats and Republicans for their loyalty and devotion to my cause.
Harry R. May